1: Honigmann E-5 (1943-1945) 1949 ND12 Nahane ND12

609 578 571 186 would add by way of explanation was: "He lies." Later Richard added that he would not associate with Edward for fear of imperiling his friendship with age mates. Even older children show characteristic behavior toward companions from other districts. When Donald Sam first appeared in Lower Post, after fourteen years spent at Frances Lake, a number of youths approached and inspected him, calling him: "Stranger." They then threatened to hurt him. Donald remained submissive. An hour or two later the same boys had fully accepted the visitor. In these attitudes and behaviors toward members of contiguous and mutually intelligible Kaska tribes we see the beginnings of the ethnocentrism which will be discussed in connection with intergroup relations. In a last analysis the true ingroup among the Kaska is probably the nuclear family.

578 183 Any overt expression of hostility in quarrels and ingroup violence is rare. When people are sober there is consistency between ideals and behavior so far as the control of aggression is concerned. Even the possibility of morning quarreling is forestalled by the fact that many people are quick to flee from any such threatening situation. Although one or two dominant and assertive men appear more ready to face disharmony, in general the pattern for both sexes is rigorously to suppress and ignore all open expression of hostility.

Intoxication sometimes alters this picture. In this condition, a number of men show readiness to revive old grudges and air antagonisms without fear of provoking violence. In English, the drunken quarrelers hurl insults replete with obscenity at one another in an attempt to provoke an initial act of violence. Before the mounting hostility can reach this level, women with their young children have generally retreated to a safe distance. Often 578 the provocatives to violence remain unaccepted by either party, and the quarrel peters out 579 in a last disgusted exchange of insults. Sometimes, however, the challenge is taken up and 185 blows begin to be exchanged. While fists are used at first, this form of fighting soon yields to wrestling, the aim being to throw the opponent and then choke him into surrender. Weapons of any kind were never observed to be employed in quarrels. Sometimes a woman will try to separate two men who are fighting, but generally women are too timid to venture close. Old Man was rather outstanding among men for his consistent tendency to forestall aggression at beer drinks; he also broke up many fights. Antagonism following such quarrels is rarely prolonged, although the resentment may continue covertly and motivate additional aggression during a subsequent drinking party. Sometimes in intoxication a bullying type of behavior appears. Louis Man once manifested such behavior when he asked Nitla, a very pacific youth, to wrestle him. Nitla immediately declined. Louis then rudely took away a dipper of coffee which Nitla was drinking, but again the latter displayed no emotion. Turning his attention elsewhere, Louis picked up a nearly empty tea pot and emptied the grinds on Edward Prince, at the same time winking to the ethnographer. Edward ignored the slight and remarked, "Must be raining." Only an hour or so previously, when both had been much drunken, Edward and Louis had quarreled latently, but now Edward was sobering up and refused the implicit challenge evident in Louis' behavior.

578 593 Family life is not characterized by quarreling. Ideally a man feels entitled to beat his wife if he suspects that she has been untrue to him, but not all men avail themselves of this permitted behavior. Several husbands (including Hans Dennelly, Edward Prince, and Louis Man) are noted for aggression toward wives when intoxicated. One such quarrel was ob-

1: Honigmann E-5 (1943-1945) 1949 ND12 Nahane ND12

present no unusual problems so far as the application of European and American derived explanatory concepts is concerned.*

Abnormal states. In this section attention will be directed to reactions arising as a result of the disorganization of the processes by which individuals normally adjust to reality. We will consider some processes of disorganization produced by alcohol and mental illness. A characteristic form of manic-like behavior occurs under conditions of alcoholic intoxication and may be superficially compared to running amok. The following examples are from field notes.

YOU-QT (Lower Post). An Indian woman had been drinking most of the night with white men. Early in the morning she rushed into the ethnographer's cabin, waking his family. Her hair was dishevelled and emotionally she appeared to be in a state of intense agitation. She half fell, half threw herself on the floor alongside our bedding and began sobbing and moaning incoherently. Following attempts to comfort her, she finally quieted down and permitted herself to be led home. No sooner had a few clothes been taken off than she rushed out of the house in her petticoat and stockinged feet. Sobbing anew she rushed into the house of a nearby white man and, climbing into his bed, began to kiss and lie on top of him. The man tried to urge her out of the building but she would not be persuaded. Instead she began to plead, saying: "You want full blooded Indian? You like a full blood Indian? I like you." This began to annoy the white man who swore in anger and ordered her out of his house. At this point the woman reacted with even greater rage and began a stream of obscenity which provoked the man to try to push her out the open door. Once more the ethnographer and his wife sought to calm the woman and finally succeeded in bringing her home. All attempts to get her to bed were resisted. She was too agitated and disorganized to relax. Another white man came into the house and she began to demonstrate affection toward him, calling him "brother-in-law." With great tact this man manipulated the situation and the woman was finally persuaded to go to bed. She now sought to send a messenger to a white trapper who could supply her with liquor. At the same time concern and shame appeared in her behavior. She began to cry and told the ethnographer's wife not to bother with her, that she wasn't worth any attention. She also revealed how a white man had forced his way into her home the previous evening and insisted she take a few drinks. It was not long before her resistance to drinking had broken down. After this period of self-recrimination she fell asleep.

As the day progressed the distressed woman secured more liquor until she finally wound up in the restaurant where, becoming abusive, she had to be told to leave. For a long time she could not be found but in the evening a boy informed the ethnographer that she was sleeping under some willows in a downpour of rain. When discovered she was suffering from severe chills and complained of a painful headache. Otherwise she was quite subdued except for occasional moaning. After taking her tea, soup, and aspirin she went to sleep.

KOOT-QT (Lower Post). During playful sexual advances made by Edward Prince toward Peter Tom, the latter suddenly became angry, seized Edward, and in a few minutes was choking him in the crook of his arm. Peter called on Edward to surrender, while the latter sought to dig his fingers into his opponent's back. When Old John and John, John pulled Peter off, the youth

* The conclusions Religious drawn from Ashcroft Beaver and drawn interpretations also largely equal to the Kaska data. Like Ashcroft drawn, Kaska dreaming drawn with Ashcroft or well as another elements. In interpreting drawn, the Kaska like the Ashcroft Ego women psychosexuality often reject the sensitive contrast, but the sex generally sensitive meanings that are opposite from the drawn's sensitive contrast. Survey, Religion and Art in Ashcroft Dreaming, etc.

158 838 579 was trembling violently and sobbing. John, John finally succeeded in leading him a short distance away. There the old lady (who was herself nonviolent) tried to comfort Peter, her grandson, and drew his head down on her lap. After a few minutes he calmed down somewhat and moved to rejoin the men. Edward began anew to make abusive and derogatory references about Peter. For a while the latter was content to reply in kind. Suddenly he sprang to his feet again, as did Edward. Each was ready to fight. Taunting one another they moved to level ground above the riverbank where Peter swung in rage but missed his opponent. Old John and his wife pulled the two apart but Peter tore himself free from his grandmother and went off by himself sobbing and otherwise revealing intense agitation. His accompanied rage and hostility expressed themselves when he violently struck at some willows with his clenched fist. In a little while he was again calm.

158 273 Fro 41 (Bridge). Drinking had been going on for about six hours. River Joe began to abuse Richard Day for sleeping with Irene Wiley (his brother's daughter) and for never giving her food or money. Richard did not reply, but River Joe called on his son-in-law, Louis Johns, telling the latter what was angering him. In an immediate outburst of rage Louis turned on Richard, but the latter quickly fled to Edward Prince's camp, Louis following. Meanwhile, expressing his anger to himself, River Joe began tearing down his sister's mosquito tent, carrying some of her belongings to his own camp. Irene stood off shouting her uncle, calling him "crazy old man" and "crazy dog." At the same time Louis was systematically demolishing Edward Prince's tent, from which all occupants had fled. Louis' rage was not yet abated and he once more set out to look for Richard, rushing into the ethnographer's camp and accusing the latter of harboring the youth. Frustrated in his search, Louis now began to direct aggression toward his wife. When John Johns finally ran off with her clandestinely alone, Irene, Louis began a frenzied search for her, lurching through the camp area in a drunken stupor. After he was unable to find her, he announced that he was going to shoot himself and fetched a rifle from his tent. The gun was torn from his grasp and surprised whomever the wrought up man finally began to calm down.

158 273 579 9-11-41 (Old Ross's Place). Adele Ross had been drinking fruit wine for several hours. During this time she had manifested direct affection toward her husband's brother, John Ross, with whom she had been living for several months. After their guests had gone, she began to demonstrate violent behavior, smashing furniture and other objects in the cabin. In an effort to quiet her, John locked the girl in the building. This still more infuriated her. She removed her brother-in-law's high power rifle from the place on the wall and threatened to shoot through the door and kill John. The latter rushed into the cabin and secured the gun. The couple now began to quarrel bitterly, Adele promising John that she would surely kill him on the following day. At this point Irene Wiley returned to the house and tried to quiet the distraught girl. Adele inexplicably directed her aggression toward Irene, and began to tear the latter's hair. In return Irene struck Adele in the face, causing the latter's nose to bleed. John had meanwhile overtaken the ethnographer, asking him to stop the girls' fighting. When the ethnographer entered the room Adele lay on the bloody floor sobbing violently and complaining that Irene and John had hit her. With intense anguish she wailed over and over: "Aiya mama! Aiya mama!" In the back her child began to cry, but Adele paid no attention. Finally Pauline Donnelly came around and mopped the flow of blood. She then led Adele to the latter's bed where Adele continued to moan and call for her mother.

158 279 While all drinkers do not break down into such catastrophic emotional behavior, alcoholic intoxication has a noticeable effect in releasing emotionality—excitement, aggression,